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I.—*List of the Birds of Heligoland as recorded by Herr Gütke.*

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THE appearance of Herr Gütke's volume '*Die Vogelwarte Helgoland*'*, after so many years' delay, at length gives the ornithological world an opportunity of studying the marvellous facts relating to the migration of birds upon this wonderful little island.

For the first time we are in possession of a complete list of the 396 species which are believed to have occurred on this isolated rock during the last sixty years. The book is written in German and fills more than 600 octavo pages. It is full of interest and will shortly, it is hoped, appear in an English translation; but in the meantime even an almost bare list of the birds of Heligoland will be of great interest to British ornithologists.

I have therefore prepared the subjoined summary from Herr Gütke's volume. The numbers prefixed to each species are those used in his book, but in some cases the names have been altered so as to accord more nearly with modern usage.

1. FALCO CANDICANS.

One shot October 1843. Two or three seen since.

* See notice, '*Ibis*,' 1891, p. 613.

+2. *FALCO GYRFALCO.*

Generally one or two seen in October and November. Half a dozen shot during last half-century.

3. *FALCO SACER.*

One, said to have been of this species, shot in 1840.

4. *FALCO LANARIUS.*

One, identified from memory, shot in 1840.

5. *FALCO PEREGRINUS.*

Passes over in March and the first half of April, and again in October. Young often met with as early as the end of August.

6. *FALCO SUBBUTEO.*

Passes over in May, and again in September. Young often met with in the last half of August.

7. *FALCO ELENORÆ.*

One believed to have been seen in May 1879, and afterwards identified from memory.

8. *FALCO ÆSALON.*

The commonest Falcon on the island. Passes over in March and April, and again in September and October. Young often seen at the end of August.

9. *FALCO TINNUNCULUS.*

Common in April and May, and again in September and October, but occasionally seen at all seasons. Young begin to arrive middle of August.

10. *FALCO CENCHRIS.*

An example supposed to have been of this species shot about 1840. A second said to have been procured some years earlier. A third seen.

11. *FALCO VESPERTINUS.*

Shot five times, in each case in spring.

12. *AQUILA CHRYSÆTUS.*

Shot once in November 1867; seen three other times.

13. *AQUILA NÆVIA.*

One shot about 1838, a second found dead some years afterwards.

14. *HALIAËTUS ALBICILLA.*

One found dead in 1875. In favourable weather seen almost daily in spring and autumn.

15. *PANDION HALIAËTUS.*

Seen in April and May, and again in September. Young seen in August.

16. *CIRCAËTUS BRACHYDACTYLUS.*

An example said to have been of this species shot in 1835. Afterwards a second supposed to have been seen.

17. *ASTUR PALUMBARIUS.*

Three shot, one or two more seen.

18. *ACCIPITER NISUS.*

Common in October and November. Young met with from the middle of August to the end of October.

19. *BUTEO VULGARIS.*

Seen in every month, except June and July.

20. *ARCHIBUTEO LAGOPUS.*

Frequent in spring and autumn, occasionally in winter.

21. *PERNIS APIVORUS.*

Passes from middle of May to middle of June, and again from middle of August to middle of September.

22. *MILVUS REGALIS.*

Seen once or twice every year, but only three shot during half a century.

23. *MILVUS ATER.*

One shot, two others seen.

24. *CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS.*

Four shot.

25. *CIRCUS CYANEUS.*

Half a dozen shot.

26. *CIRCUS PALLIDUS.*

Young shot 12th August, 1858.

27. CIRCUS CINERACEUS.

One adult shot half a century ago, a second seen November 1852, two young shot since.

28. STRIX ALUCO.

One shot half a century ago.

29. ALUCO FLAMMEA.

A dozen seen and several shot in October 1876; otherwise scarcely met with every year.

30. NOCTUA NOCTUA.

One shot half a century ago.

31. STRIX TENGMALMI.

Not seen every year.

32. STRIX OTUS.

Seen every spring and autumn.

33. STRIX BRACHYOTUS.

By far the commonest Owl; passes over in April, and again in September and October.

34. SCOPS SCOPS.

One shot in May 1862.

35. SURNIA NYCTEA.

One shot half a century ago, said to have been twice seen since.

36. SURNIA FUNEREA.

One shot half a century ago; said to have been twice seen since.

37. CORVUS CORAX.

Once or twice seen; one shot in 1841.

38. CORVUS CORONE.

Very rare; none shot recently.

39. CORVUS CORNIX.

Common in spring, and passing over in October and November in enormous numbers.

40. CORVUS FRUGILEGUS.

Common in spring from the middle of February to the middle of April, and late in the autumn.

41. CORVUS MONEDULA.

Common in spring and autumn.

42. PICA CAUDATA.

One seen half a century ago, one shot in November 1876.

43. NUCIFRAGA CARYOCATACTES.

One killed in August 1844, a second in October 1853, and a third a few years later.

44. GARRULUS GLANDARIUS.

In October 1882 in many thousands; but sometimes ten years or more pass without any being seen.

45. PERISOREUS INFAUSTUS.

Included on the authority of a boy, who described a bird seen on the 14th of April, 1849.

46. PYRRHOCORAX ALPINUS.

One shot half a century ago, three seen since.

47. PYRRHOCORAX GRACULUS.

One seen in May 1871, a second in March 1877.

48. LANIUS EXCUBITOR.

Rare in spring, commoner in autumn.

49. LANIUS MAJOR.

Not so rare as *Lanius excubitor*.

50. LANIUS MERIDIONALIS.

Once shot in spring.

51. LANIUS MINOR.

One shot in June 1887; seldom a year without one or two being seen.

52. LANIUS RUFUS.

Has been shot five times during the last half-century, always in spring.

53. *LANIUS COLLURIO*.

Occasionally in spring, in autumn commoner, but only young birds.

54. *LANIUS ISABELLINUS*.

One shot 25th October, 1854.

55. *MUSCICAPA ATRICAPILLA*.

Passes over in some numbers in May, and again in September; the young in August.

56. *MUSCICAPA ALBICOLLIS*.

One caught 3rd June, 1860.

57. *MUSCICAPA GRISOLA*.

Passes over from the middle of May to the middle of June; returns in July.

58. *MUSCICAPA PARVA*.

Very rare in spring, not quite so rare in autumn.

59. *AMPELIS GARRULUS*.

A few in November 1847 and January 1850, since then very rare.

60. *ORIOLOUS GALBULA*.

One or two immature birds generally seen towards the end of May.

61. *STURNUS VULGARIS*.

Common in February and March; young common from the last week in June to the last week in July; adults very common from the end of September to the middle of December.

62. *PASTOR ROSEUS*.

Seldom a year passes without one being seen, generally in June, sometimes in August.

63. *GEOCICHLA VARIA*.

Thirteen examples caught, most of them in September and October. Seven or eight others seen.

64. *GEOCICHLA DAUMA*.

An example in the Lund Museum, supposed to belong to this species, is suspected to have been shot on Heligoland!

65. *Turdus viscivorus*.

Sparingly, from February onwards.

66. *Turdus musicus*.

In great numbers from March to the middle of May, and again from the middle of September to the middle of November.

67. *Turdus iliacus*.

Much rarer than *Turdus musicus*; the autumn migration does not begin until the middle of October.

68. *Turdus pallens*.

A bird seen by Claus Acuckens on the 3rd of June, 1881, is supposed to have belonged to this species.

69. *Turdus swainsoni*.

An example belonging to the eastern race (*Turdus swainsoni alicie*) was caught on the 2nd of October, 1869.

70. *Turdus pallasi*.

An example, identified from memory a few years later, was caught in October 1836.

71. *Turdus fuscescens*.

An example, identified from memory years afterwards, was caught before 1833.

72. *Turdus pilaris*.

Passes over in great numbers from March to May, and again in November and December, and often in January.

73. *Turdus fuscatus*.

A young specimen was caught in October 1880.

74. *Turdus ruficollis*.

A young bird was caught in November 1843.

75. *Turdus atrigularis*.

An adult male once seen.

76. *Turdus torquatus*.

Passes over from the middle of April to the middle of May, and again in September.

77. *TURDUS MERULA*.

Common in March and the first half of April, and again in the last half of October and the first half of November.

78. *TURDUS MIGRATORIUS*.

An adult found dead in October 1874.

79. *MONTICOLA SAXATILIS*.

Two adults caught in May 1851, and one in May 1860; a young bird in November 1874. Two or three others seen.

80. *MONTICOLA CYANUS*.

One caught about 1830, and identified years afterwards from memory.

81. *MIMUS CAROLINENSIS*.

One shot in October 1840.

82. *HARPORHYNCHUS RUFUS*.

A bird, said to have been of this species, caught late in the autumn of 1836.

83. *PYCNONOTUS XANTHOPYGIUS*.

A bird, said to have been of this species, caught in May 1837.

84. *DAULIAS LUSCINIA*.

Passes over from middle of April to middle of May; has never been caught in autumn.

85. *DAULIAS PHILOMELA*.

Once caught in May.

86. *AEDON FAMILIARIS*.

One caught about 1832; two others supposed to have been seen.

87. *CYANECULA SUECICA*.

Common in May, and again from the middle of August to the middle of September.

88. *CYANECULA LEUCOCYANEA*.

Many in April 1877, otherwise so rare that not more than ten others have been caught in the last half-century.

89. *CYANECULA WOLFI*.

One shot in March 1848.

90. *ERITHACUS RUBECULA*.

Common in spring, beginning early, and in autumn continuing late.

91. *RUTICILLA PHÆNICURUS*.

Common in May and again in September.

92. *RUTICILLA MESOLEUCA*.

One shot in June 1864.

93. *RUTICILLA TITYS*.

Arrives regularly some time in March, and again late in autumn; sometimes seen in winter.

94. *RUTICILLA MOUSSIERI*.

One said to have been shot in the summer of 1842.

95. *SYLVIA ORPHEA*.

One shot in July 1876; two others said to have been shot half a century ago.

96. *SYLVIA CINEREA*.

Very common from the middle of April to the end of May, and again from the end of August to the end of September.

97. *SYLVIA CURRUCA*.

Passes over in small numbers from the beginning of April to the middle of May, and in still smaller numbers from the middle of September to the end of October.

98. *SYLVIA HORTENSIS*.

Common from the end of April to the end of May, and again from the end of August to the end of September.

99. *SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA*.

Passes over in small numbers from early in April to the end of May, and again in October and November.

100. *SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA*.

An example supposed to have been of this species was shot half a century ago.

101. SYLVIA NISORIA.

Very rare ; never seen before the middle of May.

102. SYLVIA PROVINCIALIS.

One caught half a century ago, another seen in May 1851.

103. PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX.

Rare in May, and still rarer in autumn, from the middle of July to the middle of August.

104. PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLII.

One shot in October 1861, and a second in October 1871.

105. PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS.

Very common in May and September.

106. PHYLLOSCOPUS RUFUS.

Common in spring from the end of March, and in autumn up to November.

107. PHYLLOSCOPUS TRISTIS.

One caught in October 1846 ; half a dozen seen since.

108. PHYLLOSCOPUS FUSCATUS.

An example supposed to have belonged to this species seen in October 1876.

109. PHYLLOSCOPUS SUPERCILIOSUS.

Seen about eighty times during the last half-century ; more than thirty examples have been shot.

110. PHYLLOSCOPUS PROREGULUS.

One killed in October 1845 ; a second seen in October 1875.

111. PHYLLOSCOPUS CORONATUS.

One killed in October 1843.

112. PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS.

One killed in October 1854 ; a second seen in June 1859.

113. PHYLLOSCOPUS VIRIDANUS.

One shot in September 1878, a second in May 1879, and a third in June 1880.

114. PHYLLOSCOPUS NITIDUS.

One shot in October 1867.

115. *HYPOLAIS ICTERINA.*

Very rare, in May and August.

116. *HYPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA.*

One caught in May 1846.

117. *HYPOLAIS OLIVETORUM.*

A much damaged example, believed to have belonged to this species, obtained in May 1860.

118. *HYPOLAIS ELAICA.*

One shot in September 1883.

119. *HYPOLAIS CALIGATA.*

One shot in September 1851.

120. *ACROCEPHALUS TURDOIDES.*

One shot half a century ago : two supposed to have been seen since.

121. *ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS.*

Very rare, both in spring and autumn.

122. *ACROCEPHALUS PALUSTRIS.*

Rare in May and August.

123. *ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLA.*

One shot in June 1864.

124. *ACROCEPHALUS PHRAGMITIS.*

Common from the end of March to the middle of May, and again from the beginning of August to the beginning of October.

125. *ACROCEPHALUS AQUATICUS.*

Very rare ; seldom seen in spring.

126. *LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA.*

One shot in August 1856.

127. *LOCUSTELLA NÆVIA.*

Passes over in small numbers, principally in May and August.

128. *LOCUSTELLA FLUVIATILIS.*

One shot nearly half a century ago, a second seen in May 1874.

129. *DENDRÆCA VIRENS*.

An example of this North-American species was shot in November 1858.

130. *REGULUS CRISTATUS*.

Common from the end of March to the end of April, and again in September and October.

131. *REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS*.

Regular visitant, but in much smaller numbers than the preceding; rather earlier in spring and a little later in autumn.

132. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS*.

Passes over in some numbers.

133. *ACCENTOR ALPINUS*.

One shot in May 1852, a second in October 1862, and a third in May 1870; supposed to have been seen on two other occasions.

134. *CINCLUS MELANOGASTER*.

Five examples shot during the last half-century, all in autumn.

135. *CINCLUS PALLASI*.

On two occasions birds supposed to belong to this species have been seen.

136. *TROGLODYTES PARVULUS*.

Seen all the year round, except in summer.

137. *SAXICOLA GENANTHE*.

Common from the middle of March to the end of May, and again in autumn; young from the end of July to the middle of September, adults in fewer numbers from beginning of October to the end of November.

138. *SAXICOLA AURITA*.

Adult male shot in October 1851; another in May 1860.

139. *SAXICOLA STAPAZINA*.

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, was caught half a century ago.

140. *SAXICOLA DESERTI.*

One shot in October 1856, a second in October 1857, and a third in June 1880.

141. *SAXICOLA MORIO.*

One shot in May 1867, a second in June 1882.

142. *SAXICOLA LEUCURA.*

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, was seen in August 1880.

143. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA.*

Common in May and August.

144. *PRATINCOLA RUBICOLA.*

Passes over in small numbers in early spring, and again in autumn.

145. *MOTACILLA ALBA.*

Passes over in some numbers in spring and autumn.

146. *MOTACILLA YARRELLI.*

Passes over from the end of February to the middle of March, but very rarely seen in autumn.

147. *MOTACILLA BOARULA.*

Occasionally met with in the first half of March, but very rare.

148. *MOTACILLA CITREOLA.*

Five examples caught during the last half-century, all immature, in autumn.

149. *MOTACILLA FLAVA.*

Common in spring and autumn.

150. { *MOTACILLA MELANOCEPHALA.*
 { *MOTACILLA VIRIDIS.*

Both species pass over in spring, the former first, but very rare; the latter passes also in autumn.

151. *MOTACILLA RAYI.*

In small numbers from the third week of April to the middle of May. Has twice bred on Heligoland.

152. *ANTHUS SPINOLETTA.*

One said to have been caught, and another seen, during the last half-century.

153. *ANTHUS OBSCURUS.*

Seen all the year round, except in June and July.

154. *ANTHUS LUDOVICIANUS.*

One shot in November 1851, and a second in May 1858.

155. *ANTHUS PRATENSIS.*

Passes over from the end of February to the end of May, and again from the end of August to the end of November.

156. *ANTHUS CERVINUS.*

Rare in autumn, not seen in spring.

157. *ANTHUS ARBOREUS.*

Common from the end of April to the end of May, and again from the middle of August to the end of September.

158. *ANTHUS CAMPESTRIS.*

Very rare in May and August.

159. *ANTHUS RICHARDI.*

A few pass over in spring, more in autumn, from early in September to late in November.

160. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS.*

Passes over, occasionally in enormous numbers; the spring migration sometimes begins in the middle of January, and often lasts until late in April; the autumn migration is in October and November.

161. *ALAUDA ARBOREA.*

Passes through in small numbers in spring and autumn.

162. *ALAUDA PISPOLETTA.*

One shot in May 1879.

163. *ALAUDA BRACHYDACTYLA.*

Rare; at the end of May or June, again in October and November.

164. *ALAUDA CALANDRA.*

One said to have been shot half a century ago in June.

165. *ALAUDA SIBIRICA.*

One shot in August 1881, a second in June 1886.

166. *ALAUDA TARTARICA.*

One shot in April 1874.

167. *ALAUDA CRISTATA.*

Very rare, not oftener than once in three years.

168. *ALAUDA ALPESTRIS.*

Before 1847 extremely rare; since then seen regularly in April and May, and again in October.

169. *EMBERIZA MILIARIA.*

Passes over in small numbers in March and November.

170. *EMBERIZA CITRINELLA.*

Common in spring and autumn, occasionally in winter.

171. *EMBERIZA AUREOLA.*

A young bird shot in September 1852, a second in November 1864, and an adult female in July 1870.

172. *EMBERIZA CIRCUS.*

An adult male shot in April 1862, and an adult female in March 1883.

173. *EMBERIZA CINEREA.*

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, was seen in June 1877.

174. *EMBERIZA HORTULANA.*

Passes over in some numbers in May, and again from the middle of August to the end of September.

175. *EMBERIZA CÆSIA.*

Once shot during the last twenty years, and at least a dozen times during the previous twenty years, always in May or June.

176. *EMBERIZA CIA.*

One shot (immature) about fifty years ago, a second (adult male) in March 1882.

177. *EMBERIZA PITYORNIS.*

One caught (adult male) in April 1881.

178. *EMBERIZA PUSILLA.*

At least one every year in September or October.

179. *EMBERIZA RUSTICA*.

During the last half-century has been seen a dozen times in September and October, and twice in April. Eight examples are in Gätke's collection.

180. *EMBERIZA SCHENICLUS*.

Passes over in some numbers in spring and autumn.

181. *EMBERIZA PYRRHULOIDES*.

One shot in April 1879, others seen the same day.

182. *EMBERIZA MELANOCEPHALA*.

Adult male shot June 1845; since then fifteen adults seen and many shot, all in May and June; one young in August.

183. *EMBERIZA LUTEOLA*.

Two adult males supposed to have belonged to this species seen—one in June 1860, and the other in September some years later.

184. *EMBERIZA NIVALIS*.

Passes over in some numbers in spring and autumn.

185. *EMBERIZA LAPPONICA*.

Rare, especially in spring.

186. *DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORA*.

Two examples of this American bird have been shot, both in summer, one with much abraded wings and tail.

187. *FRINGILLA CŒLEBS*.

In great numbers during April, in still greater numbers from the middle of September to the end of October.

188. *FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA*.

Common in April and October.

189. *FRINGILLA NIVALIS*.

Two examples, supposed to have belonged to this species, have been seen—one in March 1849, and the other in late autumn.

190. *FRINGILLA CARDUELIS*.

Passes over in small numbers from the middle of April to the end of May, and again in October. Occasionally occurs in severe weather in winter.

191. *FRINGILLA CANNABINA.*

Common from the end of January to the end of April, and again in October and November. Occasional in severe weather in winter.

192. *FRINGILLA FLAVIROSTRIS.*

Common in March, and again in October and November. Many in December.

193. *FRINGILLA LINARIA.*

Rare in spring, irregular in autumn and winter; sometimes occurs in enormous numbers.

194. *FRINGILLA HORNEMANNI.*

Once shot in October 1879.

195. *FRINGILLA EXILIPES.*

Occasionally seen half a century ago; one caught in December 1881.

196. *FRINGILLA RUFESCENS.*

One shot in October 1882, another in November of the same year, and a third in May 1884.

197. *FRINGILLA SPINUS.*

Rare in spring, common from the middle of September to the end of October; sometimes found in enormous numbers.

198. *FRINGILLA CITRINELLA.*

One caught half a century ago, and kept some years in a cage; a second seen in March 1849.

199. *FRINGILLA SERINUS.*

An adult male shot in July 1860, another in June 1879, and three weeks afterwards five young.

200. *FRINGILLA PUSILLA.*

An example, believed to have belonged to this species, seen in May 1886.

201. *FRINGILLA CHLORIS.*

Irregularly in winter.

202. *COCCOTHTRAUSTES VULGARIS.*

Passes through in small numbers in spring and autumn.

203. *PASSER DOMESTICUS.*

The only Passerine bird which breeds regularly on Heligoland. The young leave at the end of July, and the old in the middle of September. Strangers pass over in spring and autumn, and a few are seen in winter.

204. *PASSER MONTANUS.*

Passes over in spring and autumn.

205. *PYRRHULA MAJOR.*

One or two only met with every half dozen years, except in 1847, when a score or more were seen between the 26th of October and the 17th of November.

206. *PYRRHULA VULGARIS.*

One caught several years ago.

207. *PINICOLA ENUCLEATOR.*

Two examples caught half a century ago, and kept in a cage.

208. *CARPODACUS ROSEUS.*

A young bird obtained, as recorded by Blasius in his supplement to "Naumann."

209. *CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS.*

Four young birds shot; the first in October 1851, the last in September 1884.

210. *LOXIA PITYOPSITTACUS.*

An example said to have been shot half a century ago.

211. *LOXIA CURVIROSTRA.*

Formerly common, of late years much less so.

212. *LOXIA BIFASCIATA.*

Very irregular; several in August and September 1889.

213. *PARUS MAJOR.*

Common in March, much commoner from the end of September to the middle of December; sometimes in enormous numbers.

214. *PARUS ATER.*

During the last quarter of a century perhaps fifteen seen, formerly more common.

215. *PARUS CÆRULEUS.*

Common in March, and again in September and October.

216. *PARUS PALUSTRIS.*

Said to have been caught on the island many years ago.

217. *PARUS BOREALIS.*

Said to have visited the island on the 10th of November 1881.

218. *PARUS KAMTSCHATKENSIS.*

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, was seen on the 1st of November, 1876.

219. *PARUS CRISTATUS.*

Said to have been caught half a century ago, and to have been once seen since.

220. *ACREBULA CAUDATA.*

An irregular and rare visitor in autumn, still more so in spring.

221. *PANURUS BIARMICUS.*

One shot half a century ago, a second in November 1847, and a third in 1849. Three or four others seen.

222. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS.*

A rare visitor in autumn, still rarer in spring.

223. *HIRUNDO RUSTICA.*

Common from the middle of April to the end of May, and again from the middle of September to the end of October.

224. *HIRUNDO CAHIRICA.*

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, seen on the 20th and 21st of May, 1881.

225. *HIRUNDO RUFULA.*

One shot in May 1885.

226. *CHELIDON URBICA.*

Arrives in some numbers, a little later in spring and a little earlier in autumn than *Hirundo rustica*.

227. *COTILE RIPARIA.*

Very common in spring and autumn.

228. *CYPSELUS APUS*.

Common in spring and autumn.

229. *CYPSELUS MELBA*.

One shot in May 1871, two others seen.

230. *CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS*.

Passes over from the middle of May to the middle of June, and again in August.

231. *CAPRIMULGUS ÆGYPTIUS*.

One shot in June 1875.

232. *PICUS MAJOR*.

Occasionally in autumn, mostly young birds.

233. *PICUS LEUCONOTUS*.

Said to have visited the island on the 21st of September, 1879.

234. *GECCINUS VIRIDIS*.

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, was seen some years ago in early summer.

235. *CUCULUS CANORUS*.

Passes over in May, and again before the end of June; young not until July and August.

236. *LYNX TORQUILLA*.

Passes over in some numbers in spring and autumn.

237. *ALCEDO ISPIDA*.

A rare and irregular visitor.

238. *MEROPS APIASTER*.

One shot half a century ago.

239. *CORACIAS GARRULA*.

Three shot, one half a century ago, the third in May 1881.

240. *UPUPA EPOPS*.

Very rare from the middle of April to the middle of May, still rarer in autumn.

241. *SYRRHAPTES PARADOXUS*.

Common in 1863; many shot from the 21st May to the

end of the year. A few in 1872 and 1876; and again common in 1888, when many were shot from 25th of April to 20th of July.

242. *PERDIX CINEREA*.

Very rare; only known with certainty to have occurred once.

243. *COTURNIX COMMUNIS*.

Generally one or two during the year.

244. *COLUMBA PALUMBUS*.

In small numbers in March and April, in greater numbers from the middle of September to the middle of November.

245. *COLUMBA LIVIA*.

Very rare; one shot every ten years or so.

246. *COLUMBA GENAS*.

One or two seen every spring and autumn.

247. *TURTUR AURITUS*.

Common from the middle of May to the middle of June, and again in autumn, but in much smaller numbers.

248. *TURTUR RISORIUS*.

Many years ago an example, believed to have belonged to this species, was shot.

249. *OTIS TETRAX*.

Two shot half a century ago, and a third in June 1882.

250. *CUSCIPES GALLICUS*.

One shot about the year 1835.

251. *GRUS CINEREA*.

A bird supposed to have belonged to this species was seen in April 1867.

252. *GRUS VIRGO*.

One shot in May 1837.

253. *CICONIA ALBA*.

Occasionally seen.

254. *CICONIA NIGRA*.

One shot in May 1889; two or three others about thirty years ago.

255. ARDEA CINEREA. .

Very rare, mostly young in autumn.

256. ARDEA PURPUREA.

One shot in June 1847.

257. BOTAURUS STELLARIS.

Two examples said to have been killed—one about 1830, and the other in 1847.

258. BOTAURUS MINUTUS.

One shot in 1847.

259. PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS.

An example, supposed to belong to this species, was shot in the summer of 1824.

260. NUMENIUS ARQUATA.

Very numerous in spring and autumn, occasionally in winter. Young always precede adults in autumn.

261. NUMENIUS PHEOPUS.

Passes over in great numbers during the latter half of April and during May. In autumn young arrive the middle of July, adults pass over in August and September.

262. NUMENIUS TENUIROSTRIS.

An example, supposed to have belonged to this species, was shot about 1838.

263. LIMOSA MELANURA.

Three examples said to have been shot during the last half-century.

264. LIMOSA RUFA.

Very rare in spring, an occasional young bird in autumn.

265. CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS.

Occasionally seen all the year round; commonest in May and the first half of June, and again in August and September.

266. CHARADRIUS FULVUS.

One shot in June 1857, a second in June 1860, and a third in July 1867.

267. *CHARADRIUS VIRGINICUS.*

One shot in December 1847.

268. *CHARADRIUS SQUATAROLA.*

Passes over late in May and early in June. Young arrive early in autumn, and adults late.

269. *VANELLUS CRISTATUS.*

Passes over very early in spring, and again in autumn; young in July, adults later.

270. *EDICNEMUS CREPITANS.*

Has not been shot more than half a dozen times during the last half-century.

271. *CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS.*

Passes over from the middle of May to the middle of June, and again in August.

272. *CHARADRIUS CASPIUS.*

One supposed to have been seen in March 1848; one shot in November 1850, a second shot in May 1859, and a third seen in April 1876.

273. *CHARADRIUS HIATICULA.*

Passes through from the middle of March to the middle of April, and again in autumn, the young first, early in July.

274. *CHARADRIUS CANTIANUS.*

One or two adults pass over in most springs, and a few young in autumn.

275. *CHARADRIUS MINOR.*

Two shot in June 1866.

276. *SCOLOPAX RUSTICULA.*

Passes over in great numbers in March and April, and again in October and November.

277. *SCOLOPAX MAJOR.*

Two or three in May, and a few, mostly young, late in August or early in September.

278. *SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO.*

Seen all the year round, except June and July.

279. *SCOLOPAX GALLINULA*.

Passes over in some numbers from the middle of April to the end of May, and again in autumn.

280. *TOTANUS CALIDRIS*.

Passes over in April, and again in autumn; young in July.

281. *TOTANUS FUSCUS*.

Two or three shot, and two or three more seen, during the last half-century, in spring; perhaps half a dozen in autumn.

282. *TOTANUS GLOTTIS*.

A few pass over in spring from the end of April to the middle of May; more in autumn, principally young in August.

283. *TOTANUS STAGNATILIS*.

One shot in May 1862.

284. *TOTANUS OCHROPUS*.

Passes over in April, and again in autumn, the latter mostly young.

285. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA*.

Passes over from the middle of April to the end of May, and again in autumn.

286. *TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS*.

The commonest Sandpiper on the island.

287. *TOTANUS MACULARIUS*.

Twice supposed to have been seen—once in May 1837 or thereabouts, and the second time in May 1847.

288. *HIMANTOPUS MELANOPTERUS*.

One supposed to have been shot half a century ago, a second seen in June 1879.

289. *RECURVIROSTRA AVOCETTA*.

One shot in June 1871; one said to have been seen previously.

290. *HÆMATOPUS OSTRALÉGUS*.

Common in spring and autumn.

291. *TRINGA CANUTUS*.

One or two adults in May, many young in August.

292. *TRINGA MARITIMA.*

Principally a winter visitor.

293. *TRINGA SUBARQUATA.*

Very rare ; a few young every autumn.

294. *TRINGA ALPINA.*

Seen all the year round, except in June and July.

295. *TRINGA MINUTA.*

Only once seen in spring, common every autumn, mostly young, from the beginning of August to the middle of September.

296. *TRINGA TEMMINCKI.*

Very rare in spring, commoner in August and September.

297. *TRINGA ARENARIA.*

Passes over in spring and autumn.

298. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES.*

Rare in spring, commoner in autumn.

299. *TRINGA PLATYRHYNCHA.*

Half a dozen shot in May 1855.

300. *TOTANUS PUGNAX.*

Passes over in spring and autumn.

301. *TRINGA RUFESCENS.*

One shot in May 1847.

302. *PHALAROPUS FULICARIUS.*

Very rare, principally in autumn.

303. *PHALAROPUS HYPERBOREUS.*

One shot in November 1837, two during the next quarter of a century, and a fourth in May 1870.

304. *RALLUS AQUATICUS.*

Caught in small numbers every year.

305. *CREX PRATENSIS.*

Not uncommon, principally in May and September.

306. *CREX PORZANA.*

One in May and a couple in August on an average.

307. CREX PARVA.

One shot in April 1854.

308. CREX BAILLONI.

One caught in May some years ago.

309. GALLINULA CHLOROPUS.

Not more than ten examples caught during the last half-century, most of them in the throstle-nets.

310. FULICA ATRA.

About half a dozen shot during the last half-century.

311. PODICEPS CRISTATUS.

Very rare, by no means met with every year.

312. PODICEPS RUBRICOLLIS.

Very rare in spring, commoner in autumn.

313. PODICEPS CORNUTUS.

Very rare in spring, but the commonest Grebe in autumn ; often seen in winter.

314. PODICEPS NIGRICOLLIS.

Only once shot.

315. PODICEPS MINOR.

Rare in April and May, commoner in August and September.

316. CYGNUS OLOR.

One shot in February 1881, and one many years before.

317. CYGNUS MUSICUS.

A regular winter visitor.

318. CYGNUS BEWICKI.

A very rare winter visitor.

319. ANSER CINEREUS.

Passes over in spring and autumn.

320. ANSER SEGETUM.

The commonest Goose in spring and autumn.

321. ANSER BRACHYRHYNCHUS.

Three shot during the last half-century.

322. *ANSER ALBIFRONS.*

Two shot during the last half-century.

323. *ANSER MINUTUS.*

One shot about half a century ago.

324. *ANSER HYPERBOREUS.*

Many white Geese with black quills seen, but none shot.

325. *ANSER BRENTA.*

Regular winter visitor.

326. *ANSER LEUCOPSIS.*

Two shot during the last fifty years, others seen.

327. *ANSER BOSCHAS.*

A few every spring and autumn, and in hard winters.

328. *ANAS ACUTA.*

Half a dozen during the last fifty years.

329. *ANAS STREPERA.*

Once shot during the last half-century.

330. *ANAS PENELOPE.*

Common in hard winters.

331. *ANAS CIRCIA.*

Three shot during the last half-century.

332. *ANAS CRECCA.*

A few in spring and autumn.

333. *ANAS CLYPEATA.*

One shot many years ago.

334. *TADORNA CORNUTA.*

A few in winter and autumn.

335. *FULIGULA NIGRA.*

Common in hard winters.

336. *FULIGULA FUSCA.*

Common in hard winters.

337. *FULIGULA PERSPICILLATA.*

One shot in October 1851.

338. *FULIGULA MARILA*.

Common in hard winters.

339. *FULIGULA CRISTATA*.

In hard winters, but very rare.

340. *FULIGULA FERINA*.

In hard winters, but very rare.

341. *FULIGULA NYROCA*.

One caught about fifty years ago.

342. *FULIGULA CLANGULA*.

Common in hard winters.

343. *FULIGULA GLACIALIS*.

A regular winter visitor.

344. *SOMATERIA MOLLISSIMA*.

A regular winter visitor.

345. *SOMATERIA SPECTABILIS*.

One shot in January 1879.

346. *SOMATERIA STELLERI*.

Four shot during the last half-century.

347. *MERGUS MERGANSER*.

Common in hard winters.

348. *MERGUS SERRATOR*.

Very common in hard winters.

349. *MERGUS ALBELLUS*.

In hard winters, but very rare.

350. *PHALACROCORAX CARBO*.

In small numbers in winter.

351. *PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS*.

In very small numbers in winter.

352. *SULA BASSANA*.

Occasionally met with all the year round.

353. *LARUS GLAUCUS*.

In winter, but very rare.

354. *LARUS LEUCOPTERUS.*

One or two in most winters.

355. *LARUS MARINUS.*

Common from late autumn to early spring.

356. *LARUS FUSCUS.*

Rare; principally met with in autumn.

357. *LARUS AFFINIS.*

One shot in August 1878, and a second in October 1888.

358. *LARUS ARGENTATUS.*

The commonest Gull on the island; used to breed on Sandy Island eighty years ago.

359. *LARUS CANUS.*

Common.

360. *LARUS TRIDACTYLUS.*

Very common in winter.

361. *LARUS ICHTHYAËTUS.*

One shot many years ago.

362. *LARUS RIDIBUNDUS.*

In small numbers, principally in autumn.

363. *LARUS BONAPARTII.*

One shot in the winter of 1845.

364. *LARUS MINUTUS.*

Common in autumn.

365. *LARUS SABINII.*

One shot in October 1847, another in October 1883.

366. *LARUS ROSSI.*

One shot in February 1858.

367. *LARUS EBURNEUS.*

One or two believed to have been seen.

368. *STERNA CANTIACA.*

Very common in spring from the last half of April and in autumn.

369. *STERNA DOUGALLI.*

Two shot during the last half-century.

370. STERNA ARCTICA.

Common in May and August.

371. STERNA HIRUNDO.

Common in spring from the last half of April and in autumn.

372. STERNA MINUTA.

Very rare ; none seen for ten years or more.

373. STERNA CASPIA.

One shot in June 1880 ; occasionally seen passing over.

374. STERNA ANGLICA.

One or two got in spring every five or six years.

375. STERNA NIGRA.

Rare in spring, less so in autumn.

376. STERCORARIUS CATARRHACTES.

Very rare.

377. STERCORARIUS POMATORHINUS.

Rather rare.

378. STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS.

In some numbers, principally in autumn ; not so common as formerly.

379. STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS.

A few in autumn, mostly young ; very rare in spring.

380. FULMARUS GLACIALIS.

Irregular winter visitor.

381. PUFFINUS MAJOR.

One shot many years ago ; one seen in November 1879.

382. PUFFINUS GRISEUS.

One shot in October 1888.

383. PUFFINUS ANGLORUM.

Frequent fifty years ago, now never seen.

384. OCEANODROMA LEUCORRHOA.

Very rare.

385. PROCELLARIA PELAGICA.

Very rare.

386. *COLYMBUS GLACIALIS.*

Frequent.

387. *COLYMBUS ARCTICUS.*

Frequent in winter.

388. *COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS.*

Common, except in summer.

389. *URIA TROILE.*

Common. Breeds on the island.

390. *URIA RINGVIA.*

Frequent.

391. *URIA BRUENNICHI.*

One shot many years ago.

392. *URIA GRYLLE.*

Frequent in autumn and winter.

393. *URIA MANDTI.*

An example shot in summer is supposed to belong to this species.

394. *ALCA TORPA.*

Common; a few breed.

395. *MERGULUS ALLE.*

Winter visitor, sometimes in some numbers.

396. *FRATERCULA ARCTICA.*

Occasional visitor; formerly bred on the island.

Herr Gätke's list would thus appear to make the number of species which have occurred on Heligoland rather greater than that of the recognized British birds, but an examination of the details shows that this would be by no means an accurate statement of the case.

Gätke's list includes more than forty species recognized upon evidence which would not entitle them to admission were the list made up on the same lines as the British list. A few birds are admitted on the authority of skins, of which the evidence that they were shot on Heligoland is not conclusive. Others are allowed to stand though the examples

are lost, and have only been identified years afterwards from memory. A considerable number have only been seen, not obtained, and the correctness of the identification of many of these is extremely doubtful. In addition to the forty more or less doubtful occurrences, there are no fewer than seventy-five that have only been once shot on the island, though in a few cases it is supposed that other examples have been seen near enough for identification. There still remain, however, two hundred and eighty species which have been shot more than once upon the island, and a large proportion of which pass over regularly every spring and autumn, some of them occasionally in incredibly large numbers.

Under all circumstances the facts recorded in this most interesting book are of the greatest importance; and it is to be hoped that the English translation will appear without unnecessary delay.

It is noteworthy to remark that most of the wanderers from the east have occurred in autumn, whilst the accidental visitors from the south have generally appeared in spring. This fact has been previously observed and recorded of the rare stragglers to the British Islands (Seeböhm, *Brit. Birds*, ii. p. 318).

II.—*A short Review of the Francolins belonging to the Genera Francolinus and Pternistes.* By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT (Nat. Hist. Mus.).

(Plate I.)

THE following brief review contains a key to all the known species of Francolins. It gives also a short synonymy, which shows, so far as I know, the oldest authority for every combination of generic and specific names ever used for each species, and all references to plates, except in the case of species (such as *Francolinus francolinus*) which have been frequently figured, when the best only are quoted. The geographical range is stated in every case, and a few notes are added.